WASHINGTON.

CONTINUED FROM FOURTH PAGE.

consent of the Senate, to appoint all officers of the United States whose appointments are not therein eitherwise provided for, and which shall be established by taw, and to fill up all vacancies that may happen during the recess of the Senate, by granting commissions which shall expire at the end of their next session. Nowhere, either in the constitution or by statute, has the Fresident power to create a vacancy during the session of the Senate and 90, on the 21st day of Pebruary, 1858, whils the Senate was a session, he noticed the head of the War Department that he was removed from office and his auccessor ad interim appointed. Here is plane recorded wolation of the constitution and laws, which if it accord alone would make every honest and intelligent man give his vote for impeachment. The President had porsevered in his issuess wourse through a long series of unjustifiable ac a. When the socialed Confederate States of America were conquered, and had laid don't held remain and surrendered their territory to the victorious Union, the government and final disposition of the chaptered country belonged to Coungess slone, according to every principle of the law of initions. Neither the Executive nor the judiciary had any right to interfere with it, except so far as was necessary to cour of it by military rule, until the sovereign power of the nation had previded its evil administration. No power but Congress had any right to interfere with it, except so the constitution of the United States; and yet Andrew Johnson, with unblushing bardshoed, underlook to rule them by his own power arone, to lead them into full communium with the Union, direct them what governments to constitutions to adopt, and to sand representatives to Congress and has advised the instructions. When admonished by express of the constitutions of Congress for his bicked determination to allow the regard to that transaction was high handed usurpation of power which long ago ought to have brought him to impeachment and trial, and to have emoved hi

The reading of the speech was concluded - o min-wies before five o'clock. The House then proceeded, amid great but suppressed excitement, to vote on the resolution as follows:—
Resolved, That Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, be impeached of high crimes and misde-

During the vote dicuses were made for the absence of

Mesers Robiuson, Benjamin, Washburne and Williams, and Van Horn of Missouri, Trmible of Tennessee. Pomeroy, Donnetty, Koontz, Maynard and Shelinbarger. The SPRAKER stated that he could not consent that his constituents should be silent on so grave so occasion, and, therefore, as a member of the House, he voted

The vote resulted, yeas 125, paye 47, as follows:—

Veas—126.

Allison, rep., of Iowa.
Ames rep., of Mass.
Anderson, rep., of Mo.
Arhell, rep., of Mo.
Arhell, rep., of Mo.
Ashley, rep., of Ono.
Bailey, rep., of Ono.
Bailey, rep., of Mass.
Reaman, rep., of Mass.
Reaman, rep., of Mass.
Reaman, rep., of Mich.
Blaile, rep., of Mich.
Blaile, rep., of Mich.
Broomall, rep., of Olio.
Blaile, rep., of Mass.
Cake, The vote resulted, year 128, pays 47, as follows: -Schoffel, rep., of Ohio.
Schoffeld, rep., of Pa.
Schoffel, rep., of N. Y.
Shanks, rep., of N. Y.
Spalding, rep., of Ohio.
Starkweather, rep. of Conn.
Stevens, rep., of N. H.
Stevens, rep., of Pa.
Stokes, rep., of Tenn.
Taffe, rep., of Nebraka.
Taylor, rep., of Pa.
Trowbridge, rep., of Mich.
Twitchell, rep., of Mich.
Twitchell, rep., of Mich.
Van Arman, rep., of N. Y.
Van Horn, rep. of N. Y.
Van Wyck, rep., of N. Y.
Ward, rep., of N. Y.
Washburte, rep., of Wis.
Washburte, rep., of Wis. Eggicaton, rep., of Oats.

Find, rep., of Mass.

Farnaworth, rep., of N. Y.

Ferry, rep., of N. Y.

Freids, rep., of N. Y.

Gravely, rep., of M.

Grawoid, rep., of N. Y.

Halsey, rep. of N. J. Harding, rep., of fil.
Highy, rep., of Cal.
Hill, rep., of N. J.
Hoeper, rep., of Mas.
Hopkina, rep., of Wis.
Hubbard, rep., of Wa.
Hubbard, rep., of N. Y.
Hunter, rap., of Ind.
Ingersoli, rep., of It!
Jedd, rep., of It!
Julian, rep., of Ind.
Kelley, rep., of N. Y.
Ketcham, rep., of N. Y.
Kuchen, rep., of N. Y.
Kuchen, rep., of N. Y.
Lawrence, rep., of Fa.
Naye

Several, rip., of No.

Taker, rip., of No.

Taker, rip., of No.

Taker, rip., of Man.

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States would continue them in power. But if they will insist upon the disfranchisement of thousands upon thousands to whom the nation's pightled faith has given pardon; if they will force universal begres suffrage upon ten States and six millions of our own race and people against their will, the party in power, whoever may be its candicate for President, ought to be, and I tunk will be, overthrown. Mr. President, as I said in the besinsing, when this measure came here from the House, a measure which, upon its face, in a time of 100° and peace, Creates, as it seems to me, an acolune, unqualified military despotism over the House, a measure which, upon its face, in a time of 100° and peace, Creates, as it seems to me, an acolune, unqualified military despotism over the House, a measure which, upon and over a territory larger than England. France and Germany all combined, I confess I was filled with emotions which no language can express. I have hectutomed myself to look upon the United Stales, with its written constitution, forming a union of many States into one nation, and yet so doining and limiting its powers as to leave the Stales, with its written constitution, for itself under its own constitution, to guard the more sacred rights of its cuitzon, as the realization of all that is great and good in human government—as the true ideal As a citizen end as a Senator I have looked upon this great republic in man Rew World not only as the outgrowth of the civitzon, as the world not only as the outgrowth of the civitzon, or have looked upon this great republic in man Rew World not only as the outgrowth of the civitzon, or far its coming, as that higher and better republic for man upon the earth for which the great and good of all ages have lonced and prayed, and for which the brave have struggled and have not feared it who have preceded it and prayed, and for which the brave have struggled and have not feared to die. With the eye of a humble faith I have looked upon it, also, as the very republic which the prophet that depends upon the people themselves. God grant hey may be!

At the close of Mr. Doolittie's remarks the further consideration of the subject was pentpened till to-morrow, and at twenty minutes to four o'clock, on mo-tion of Mr. Johnson, the Senate went into axecutive

EFFECT OF THE NEWS IN THE CITY.

Wall Street-City Hall-The Newspaper Of-Wall Street-City Hall-The Newspaper Offices-Fighting Aldermen and Militiamen. It is said that history repeats itself. If we believe this, the next conclusion to arrive at is that the United States, once the grand republic of the West, is tending towards a monarchy, and, werse than that, monarchy cannot be reached until civil turmoil and internecine warfare leave their marks on a land that was once happy, prosperous and free-a country developed by its people to the greatest extent, and which that peo-ple loved as the birthright or all that was good and noble—the "home," as Burns would call it, of God's own chosen friend, "a good and honost man." But today the people of the Empire State and the imperial city are agliated, and why? The chosen head of the nation, acting and fulfilling the offices of the Caief Magistrate of the country, is insulted by "patriots" and disobeyed by "underlings." Our ideas now are the ones given on the streets yesterday-in Wall and others. They caunot be given in dialogue, nor can they be repeated verbatim as they occurred. The substance and the point were that until, not alone impeached, but found guilty, the President was yet the President of the United States, and should, from the high position of his office, if from nothing else, command the respect of all tree Americans, and not the insults and indignities which have been heaped true (as they call themselves) patriots of this country. In Wall street yesterday it was thought Mr. Johnson may have been wrong, and many were of this opinion; but they canvassed his actions and were at fault to find where he cast ignominy or contempt on the United States government. But they could not deny that the dearest privile as of a citizen were ignored by a par-"Supreme—the very highest, the last—Court of appeal in the United States, and wanted, like an old at-

torney's bill to make it act to their own advantage.

At the different newspaper offices crowds gathered all yesterday, and coming towards evening, when the impeachment vote was expected, the exchannent became intense. Wall street was "nowhere," for its brokers and manipulators and shysters could not operate, for the man who would call out in the gold room or in the Stock Exchange was silenced by the voices of the newsboys, who, without great regard for truth or exaggoration, "hellered" "Revolution in Washington," and American securities went down in New York and Philadelphia, as they also did in Europe, and "Shoudy" looked happy and anticipated another gay season, and bounty jumpers looked pleasont and anticipated "new business" on the govern-

made to "run" the gold marget, but it "couldn't do," for nobody would speculate, and Wall street took a holiday, walting the impeachment of the President of the country. Some of the merchants were loyal and indignant at the way their ruler was treated, while others gloried in the insuits heaped upon that official and "brayed" their support for Congress and the laws as Congress makes them. The more intelligent and the less parsimonious agreed with the inversal contents of the everal contents of the everal contents of the con

other. Aldermen and other excusable individuals whe had never "smelt powder" valunteered "purse and person," but they probably knew that neither were wanted, and up to a late hour this morning, although Congress had voted the impeachment of our President, New York is tranquil, and the whole country is obedient to the laws. "Pipe la Republique!" MISCELLANEGUS WASHINGTON NEWS. WASHINGTON Feb 24, 1868.

President Serene.

The reception at the Executive Mansion to-night was targely attended, more so then on any similar occasion.

during the season, notwithstanding the disagreeable weather. The President did not seem to be disturbed by to-day's action of the House of Representatives, but received many of his friends in his usual manner. Among the visitors were attorney General Stanbery, Secretaries Seward and McCulloch and Postmaster General Randall. State Abridgement of Political Rights of Citizens.
Senator Williams to-day introduced a bill providing

that no amendment of any State constitution abridging or curtailing the political rights or privileges of the citizens of the United States shall be valid until the same submitted to and approved by Congress, which was

referred to the Judiciary Committee.

The Soldiers and Sailors' Presidential Con-

The Executive Committee appointed by the Soldier and Sailors' Convention which met at Cleveland September, 1866, convened in this city on Saturday last, and agreed to hold a detegate convention of all the white Union army and navy and who are opposed to the revolutionary conduct of the radical party, at the Cooper Institute, in the city of New York, on the 4th of July next, to take such action as may be considered for the public good.
Navy Gazette.

Commander Charles H. Green, United States Army, has been detached from duty as Lighthouse Inspector of the Ninth Lighthouse district, headquarters at New Orleans and embracing Louisians and lexas, and placed on waiting orders.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 24, 1868. In the Supreme Court of the Un ted States to-day the

Washington, Feb. 24, 1863.

In the Supreme Court of the United States to-day the following decisions were rendered.—

No. 287—United States, plaintiff, vs. Heartwell.—On ce-tifficate of division of opinion between the j-dges of the Circuit Court of the United States for the district of Massachusetts, Ar. Justice Swayne delivered the opinion of the court, answering the first question certified in the affirmative and the second in the negative. The Case involved the question whether a cork in the office of the Sub-Treasurer at Boston was indictable under the Sub-Treasury art of 1846 for impreper use of diversion of within the provisions of the law, such clearly being the intent of Congress, according to the rules governing the interpretation of statutes. Associate Justice Miller for binisell, and Justices Grier and Fields, dissented from the opinion of the majority of the court, holding that the clerk was appointed by the Sub-Treasurer, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasurer, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasurer, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasurer, with the custody, transfer and disbursement of public moneys.

No. 102—United States vs. took.—On certificate of division of opinion between the judges of the Circuit Court of the United States for the Suthern district of Ohio. Mr. Justice Swayne delivered the opinion of the curt, answering the first and third questions certified in the affirmative, and the reconsidered in opinion of the curt, answering the first and third questions certified in the affirmative, and the reconsidered in opinion of the fourth question, ne such q-estion arising upon the indictment.

No. 308—Willingan, plaintiff in error, vs. Heartuple.—Case dismissed.

fourth question, no such q estion arising upon the indictment.

No. 308—wiffingan, plaintiff in error, vs. Heartuple.—
Case dismissed.

No. 208— liver, administrator, &c., plaintiff in error, and Ladd, and No. 210—Marshall et al., administrator, plaintiff in error, vs. Ladd.—Case dismissed.

No. 209—marshall et al., administrator, plaintiff in error, vs. Knott.—ass dismissed.

No. 134—Griser, plaintiff in error, vs. McDowell,—Case argued.

GEVERAL NEWS ITEMS.

The Methodist church in Grafton street, Halifax, N. S., was burned on Sunday night. The loss is \$25,000, and the insurance \$9,000, on London and Laucashire offices,

Robinson's paper mills at Belchertown, Mass., were destroyed by fire on Sa'urday night. The disaster was caused by the breaking of a lantern, which fell among some straw while Mr. Robinson was showing the mill to a friend. The loss is about \$7,000; insurance, \$3,600.

\$3,600.

The suit between the Troy and Boston Raitroad and T. W. Fark has been settled and connections by the way of Bonnington, Manchester and Rutsand, Vt., are to be resumed immediately.

The afternoon train from Waterbury, on the Hartford, Providence and Fankill Railroad, yes orday, when mear New Britain, Conn., ran over a scency containing two men named Pratt and Harris, cattle beyons. Both were killed, Mr. Harris instantly, and Mr. Platt living half an hour.

A. S-A-R-S-A-P-A-R-I-L-L-I-A-N.

A. S-A-R-S-A-P-A-R-I-L-I-I-A-N.

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